

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6158 · 第八十五百零六第

日五十一月七日正午

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1877.

四時半

號三十二月八英

港香

PRIOR \$2^{1/2} PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.
August 22, CHUN-YUNG, Chinese gunboat, from Foo-tow-low.
August 22, CHINA, German steamer, 648, J. C. Ackerman, Shanghai 17th August, General—SIEKSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
AUGUST 22ND.
Hai-long, British steamer, for Manila.
Florence Bayle, Am. bark, for New Islands.
Deutschland, Dutch bark, for Newchaw.
Heppen, German bark, for Shanghai.
Oceania, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.
August 23, LOHNE, British str., for Singapore and London.
August 23, YOTUNG, Brit. str., for Hoi-how.
August 23, VESTA, Ger. bark, for Quinton.
August 23, SARACEN, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
August 23, NINGPO, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
August 23, OCEANIC, British str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
August 23, HALLOWEEN, Brit. str., for Manila.
August 23, PATINO, Spanish transport, for Manila.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of Four per Cent. (4%) per Share or \$12½ PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND 850,000 of Dollars.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1877. [1m132]

TO DEPART.
For China, str., from Shanghai—
21 Chinese.

For Oceanic, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco—
87 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
For Hispania, str., for Shanghai—
4 Naval Officers and 31 seamen.

REPORTS.
The German steamer China reports left Shanghai on 17th August, and had strong S.W. winds and heavy sea to Chelang, then light variable winds to port.

NINGPO SHIPPING.

JULY.
22, Cyclone, Ger. gunboat, from Wenchow.
23, Taku, Amer. lorcha, from Hankow.
23, China, German str., from Hongkong.

August.
1, K. Hong Tye, Siam, bark from Amoy.
3, Conquest, British steamer, from Shanghai.
5, Bengal, Amer. lorcha, from Hankow.
8, Frolic, British bark, from a cruise.
10, Taku, Amer. lorcha, for Hankow.
11, Taku, American bark, for Hankow.
13, Frans, British gunboat, for Hankow.
15, Cyclop, German gunboat, for Nagasaki.
16, China, German steamer, for Shanghai.

Anast.
3, Conquest, British steamer, for Wenchow.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

AUGUST.
11, Emma, French steamer, from Batavia.
11, Otago, British bark, from Batavia.
12, Celestial, British steamer, from Bangkok.
12, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
12, Phaya Pakit, British str., from Malacca.
13, Taku, Amer. lorcha, from Hankow.
13, H. H. Sun, British str., from Patani.
13, Pollio, French steamer, from Saigon.
13, Japan, British steamer, from Penang.
15, Jeanne, Dutch bark, from Palembang.
15, Tigris, French steamer, from Marsella.
15, Magister, British str., from Foochow.
16, Glenvallo, British str., from Shanghai.

VEHICLES THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
(Per last Mail's Advice)

Josephine Kobe July 3
F. J. Thompson Nagasaki July 4
Archibald (.) China Ports July 5
Dorothy Cebu July 6
Della Manila July 6
Raymond China Ports July 8
Mary (.) Cebu July 8
M. A. D. Syrtow July 9
Tatler (.) Hawick July 9
Inches (.) Hongkong July 9
Glenarm (.) Foochow July 10

VEHICLES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date)

Carrie Cardiff Feb. 5
D. M. B. Park Sunderland Feb. 9
Reta Cardiff April 9
Vera Liverpool April 10
Wendover Hamburg May 1
Bessie Liverpool May 8
David Antwerp May 10
Northy Antwerp May 11
Pervilla Liverpool May 12
Chandler Cardiff May 13
Sophia Liverpool May 15
Motor Hamburg May 16
Mathias Johnson Liverpool May 16
Kate Carrie London May 16
Alexander Liverpool May 17
Cyrus Cardiff May 19
C. R. Bishop Ealmouth May 20

Clara Penang May 21
Marco Polo Hamburg June 2
Mellissa London June 4
The Baby London June 4
Rhodian Cebu June 4
Edwina Portsmouth June 7
Elmstone London June 8
Diarin Penang June 10
Helicon Penang June 14
Oiseau Cardiff June 17
City of Halifax Cardiff June 19
Lord of the Isles Penang June 19
Cora Penang June 20
Hector (.) Hongkong June 20
Duchess (.) Cardiff June 14
Pruthi Penang June 23
Carl Ritter London July 1
Niagara Hamburg July 1
Horn Liverpool July 11

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. A. R. M. S. T. R. O. N. G.
At noon.
Sundry Goods.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company, have presented to His agent Fire to Current Dates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEKSSEN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [1m32]

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on joining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1873. [1m32]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SLEP-
T PARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are
authorized to SIGN the NAME of our Firm
for procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F.
ELWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st Jan., 1877. [1m32]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD SLEP-
T PARD will conduct the
Business of our Office, during my
present absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyd's
Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [1m32]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

F. F. ELWELL & CO. will conduct the
Business of our Office, during my
present absence from the Colony.

E. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyd's
Register of Shipping.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 21st April, 1877. [1m32]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. R. F. C. DITTRICH is authorized to
SIGN our Firm for Procurement.

H. SANDELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1877. [1m32]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. HOWLAND is authorized to
SIGN our Firm for Procurement.

WILLIAMS & Co.

Swallow, 1st December, 1876. [1m32]

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS—SUNDRIES,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,
Passenger Ships Supplied.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the evolution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY [827]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23RD, 1877.

Our Calcutta contemporary, the Englishman, has fallen into a few misconceptions in the course of its comparison of the Hindus with the Chinese. It has credited and accused

Han with a little too much enterprise and intelligence; whether he has done justice to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty we are less competent to judge. About the Chinese, however, we may be allowed to express an opinion. Our contemporary does justice to the patriotic industry of the Chinese, and it may freely be admitted that they are both industrious and thrifty, but it must be remembered that they are so from necessity. The soil, fruitful as it is in many parts, could not be made to contribute sustenance for the teeming population without severe and unceasing toil. In no part of the world, probably, is the scriptural prophecy, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" more literally fulfilled than in the Central Kingdom.

Labour is compulsory, and its reward is often only a bare subsistence. The fight for existence is, somewhere more severe, although the problem of how to live on the smallest possible sum has been successfully solved in China. But the necessity for this hard and continuous toil once removed, where is the

industry of the Chinaman? He is not really fond of work; on the contrary, he likes nothing better than idleness. Chinese ser- vants in the employ of Europeans are notoriously lazy, when they have opportunity; and the great ambition of a Chinaman in hum-

ble life is to acquire a small shop in which he can lounge through the day and take his ease. Still, when all is said, the Chinese are undoubtedly superior to the Hindus in energy and enterprise, unless checked by the man- darins and they have succeeded in a consider- able measure in undermining foreigners.

With regard to the tea trade, the Englishman appears to have forgotten the formidable rival China has found in India. In a very short time indeed—a few years—the tea trade of India has been developed, and that in the face of an ever increasing supply at moderate prices from China. The consumption of Chinese tea is actually decreasing in England, the whole increase during the past two or three years having been in Indian tea.

The reason for this is that the Chinese teas have deteriorated in quality with the in- crease in quantity. All the old and worth- less rubbish which can be got together is doctored up and sent into the English market to the disgust alike of retailers and consumers. Some teas are adulterated and coloured, and others have a preponderance of dust. Many of the best varieties, more over, show a great falling-off in flavour and strength owing to a want of care both in cultivation and in firing. The Anglo-Indian producers, on the other hand, have called in the aid of science to improve the culture and the preparation of the leaf, with great success, the quality of the tea having been much improved. The result is that Indian teas always command a ready sale in the English market and are still rising in favour. In fact, the consumption of them is only limited by the supply. The London market is meanwhile overstocked with low-class and inferior teas, from China, and great loss is likely to ensue in consequence. The issue of the competition between India and China may almost be foreseen. As the production of the former increases the latter will gradually lose its hold on the English tea market. English tea drinkers naturally prefer the pure tea grown in India to the adul- terated and reviled tea sent from China. Tea of splendid quality can be and is grown in China, but the consumers have got rather tired of the impositions practised upon them by the Chinaman, and to this cause is chiefly due the decline in popularity of the Chinese article.

Our contemporary is not aware of the latest rumours in connection with the Shanghai and Woosung railway or it would not have spoken of it in the terms used. The Chinese officials did not buy the railway because they saw that it was good; they bought it simply because they objected to have an enterprise of the kind on Chinese soil at all, and especially to its being in the hands of foreigners. After opposing it in every possible manner—both by placing all obstructions they could in its way and by trying to stir up a feeling of hostility against it among the population—and finding that they could not stop its construction, they determined to purchase it. But it certainly was not because they saw that it was good; they believed it to be an unmixed evil, and have never shown any liking for it. The people approved of it, proving this by patronising it extensively, and would no doubt like to see other railways made, but the officials and literati behold in it a detectable innovation, which should be got rid of if possible. Accordingly it is intended to report runs, to close the line at the expiration of the twelve months stipulated for when it was sold. The foreign engine-drivers have

not been re-engaged, and there is good reason to believe that their services will not be required at the close of the year during which the Chinese are obliged by agreement to keep the railway open. There is no valid excuse for this course. The line is not a losing concern, and so the plea of want of funds will not hold water. It may not be practical just now, perhaps, to make the projected extension to Soochow, but this might be effected in a few years if the Chinese Government fail, inclined. But it does not fail to recognise in the railway an aid to the idea taken up of trying to drive foreigners out of the country by commercial competition. Consequently the line is to be closed. Alas for China! Its people are, as the Englishmen says, enterprising, industrious, and thrifty, but its rulers are filled with prejudice and filled with hatred of change; therefore the country makes but little real progress, and would make none at all if the government on the part of the directors. The amount stood in the books of present only to enable the directors and shareholders to say what should be done with it.

The CHAIRMAN said the points to which Mr. Limited had drawn attention had not been passed over by the directors without consideration. In the report to pay \$5,000 to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company were set off, and \$40,000 due from the Chinese Government also paid to the Insurance Company. The debt due to that company would stand at \$20,000. The \$35,000 paid to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, together with \$14,705 earned for new account would bring the suspense down to \$38,317. There were odd debts due to the Chinese Government. The total also, as it was paid, was written off the balance of suspense account, and by that means this apparent asset would be disposed of. If it was not disposed of in that manner at rapidly as the shareholders could wish he thought a certain amount of the earnings half-yearly should be applied in liquidation of it. Another alternative to which Mr. Limited had alluded was the proposal made by the Chinese Government to the shareholders to write off the assets of the company.

Mr. Limited said the points to which Mr. Chairman had referred to him were the same as those in the report to pay \$5,000 to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, and which was reproduced in our columns, we publish to-day an unofficial contradiction from Sanho Guimaraes, the Secretary to the Government of Macao. His letter will be found below.

TIMOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".—Sir.—In yesterday's issue of the "Daily Press" there appeared an extract from the "Sanho Times" in the form of a note but defective in detail, which was reproduced in our columns, we publish to-day an unofficial contradiction from Sanho Guimaraes, the Secretary to the Government of Macao. His letter will be found below.

Mr. Limited said the points to which Mr. Chairman had referred to him were the same as those in the report to pay \$5,000 to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, and which was reproduced in our columns, we publish to-day an unofficial contradiction from Sanho Guimaraes, the Secretary to the Government of Macao. His letter will be found below.

For the truth's sake, I beg you to allow me to contradict the misstatements contained therein. It would be enough to answer the accusation by a simple denial, and deny production of proof. Instead of this, I prefer to appeal to a foreign gentleman, resident at Macao, the agent of the school of Timor. I am sure he will not allow any false representation of the affairs to pass without his amendment.

The schooner *Trio* was chartered by the Macao Colonial Government for the purpose of conveying to Timor Dilly a few officers and priests, a small detachment of soldiers, a party of workmen to be engaged on the public works on the island, and a few convicts. At the advice received from the Government, he took up the command of the *Trio*, Governor of stores, and the sum specified was granted at a low rate of freight to people who asked for the conveyance of their goods.

The *Trio* charter-party was made under the condition of the vessel's return to Macao on the same terms as on the voyage out. The freight (money) was to be paid in three instalments, only one of which, for the convenience of both charterer and owner, was paid to Dilly. About half a month after departure, nothing else was agreed upon, except for key days.

Now, before proceeding further, I must inform you that beforehand the Macao Colonial Treasury paid a draft for the value of the instalment, and that sum in specie was put at the disposal of the Timor authorities.

If so, any one may easily perceive, that no passage money for the soldiers and to Dilly at all, and the payment of the instalment about the voyage of the *Trio*, with a full cargo of coffee is simply ridiculous, for the vessel was obliged to come back even in ballast, if the Government had no cargo to send in her. They did not owe it to anyone, and it was not in fact paid.

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The *Trio* charter-party was made under the condition of the vessel's return to Macao on the same terms as on the voyage out. The freight (money) was to be paid in three instalments, only one of which, for the convenience of both charterer and owner, was paid to Dilly. About half a month after departure, nothing else was agreed upon, except for key days.

Now, before proceeding further, I must inform you that beforehand the Macao Colonial Treasury paid a draft for the value of the instalment, and that sum in specie was put at the disposal of the Timor authorities.

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STRANGE NATURAL PHENOMENON.

The St. Louis Republican says—Last week while Mr. George Pearson, of Coe township, Rock Island, was boring for coal on his farm in a ravine, the surface of which is probably ten or twelve feet higher than Rock River, and when down seventy feet, they heard a heavy, rumbling noise, immediately followed by a rush of water from below, filling the six-inch well, which had been bored through a rock, weighing over 700 pounds, or many feet. On moving the drilling apparatus, a volume of water was thrown into the air, perhaps twenty feet, and yet continues to rise seven or eight feet, when it spreads out into jets like an artificial fountain. It is estimated that it discharges a barrel of water a minute. The water is so clear that it can be thrown into the air, unbroken, and will fall into the same place when forced down into it. This subterranean lake or river must be some sixty feet below the bed of Rock River. From whence it comes, or where it goes, or if it is a pent up lake, fed by springs, or an underground river, is unknown.

Colonel B., who was very fat, being accused by a man to whom he owed money with a "How do you do?" answered, "Pretty well, I thank you; but I hold my own." "Yes," rejoined the man, "and mine, too, to my sorrow."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPTION.—WEDNESDAY, 22nd August. The rate for New Patna keeps steady at \$392, at which figure sales of the day are given; whilst for New Bahar \$360 have been obtained. Settlements of Malava on the previous terms, \$600 and eight tens.

EXCHANGE.—ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, \$311. Bank Bills, on 30 days' sight, \$311. Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, \$311. Credits, at 6 months' sight, \$311. Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, \$40. On BOMBAY.—Bank sight, \$244. On CALCUTTA.—Bank sight, \$244.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, 722. Private, 30 days' sight, 733.

SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—40 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$350 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$3250 per share.

Yantze River Insurance Association—The 740 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$650 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$168 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—10 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 90 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$35 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$104. Ex. 4. 1d.

SALES OF AUGUST 22ND, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Red Peas—100 bags, at \$3.30, by Tung-shau to travelling trader.

Fishmeal packages at \$139.00, by Char-chew, Kowloon, to旅行者.

Brown Sugar—500 bags, at \$4.35, by Yee-shum to travelling trader.

White Sugar—900 bags, at \$2.70, by Yee-ko to local traders.

Almonds—5 bags, at \$32.00, by Yee-ko to travelling trader.

California Shellfish—50 bags, at \$10.80, by Kwoong-tchow to travelling trader.

Armenian Figs—2,000 bags, at \$2.30, by Kwoong-tchow to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas—2,000 bags, at \$2.14, by Kweng-wucheng to travelling trader.

Green Peas—500 bags, at \$2.22, by Yee-wu to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at \$10.00, by Yee-wu to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO. REGISTER.)

Augst. 22nd.

Bareometer—D. A. M. 30.010. 30.010. 30.010.

Bareometer—P.M. 30.005. 30.005. 30.005.

Thermometer—3 A.M. 84. 84. 84.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 81. 81. 81.

Thermometer—4 P.M. 84. 84. 84.

Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wealthy) 81. 81. 81.

Thermometer—(Wealthy) 82. 82. 82.

Thermometer—1 P.M. 84. 84. 84.

Thermometer—Midnight (Wealthy) 84. 84. 84.

Thermometer—Midnight (other night) 84. 84. 84.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

August 22nd.

Barometer—High. 30.010. 30.010. 30.010.

Barometer—Low. 30.005. 30.005. 30.005.

Direction of Wind. N. N. E. N. N. E. N. N. E.

Force. 4 5 5 5 5 5 5.

Dry Thermometer. 81.0 84.0 84.0 84.0 84.0 84.0 84.0.

Wet Thermometer. 70.0 70.0 70.0 70.0 70.0 70.0 70.0.

Weather. Up. 80. b. b. b. b. b. b. b.

Hour's Rain. — — — — — — — —

Quantity fallen. — 0.17 — — — — — —

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundredths.

Temperature, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a situation.

Direction of Wind is registered every two points, N. N. E., N. E., E., S., S. E., S. S. E., S. S. W., S. W., W., N. W., N. N. W., N. N. E.

Force is given in numbers, 1 to 8, light breeze; 8 to 8-15 violent gales.

State of Weather—F. Cloudy, 1. Partly cloudy, 2. Partly cloudy, 3. Partly cloudy, 4. Partly cloudy, 5. Partly cloudy, 6. Partly cloudy, 7. Partly cloudy, 8. Partly cloudy, 9. Partly cloudy, 10. Partly cloudy, 11. Partly cloudy, 12. Partly cloudy, 13. Partly cloudy, 14. Partly cloudy, 15. Partly cloudy, 16. Partly cloudy, 17. Partly cloudy, 18. Partly cloudy, 19. Partly cloudy, 20. Partly cloudy, 21. Partly cloudy, 22. Partly cloudy, 23. Partly cloudy, 24. Partly cloudy, 25. Partly cloudy, 26. Partly cloudy, 27. Partly cloudy, 28. Partly cloudy, 29. Partly cloudy, 30. Partly cloudy, 31. Partly cloudy, 32. Partly cloudy, 33. Partly cloudy, 34. Partly cloudy, 35. Partly cloudy, 36. Partly cloudy, 37. Partly cloudy, 38. Partly cloudy, 39. Partly cloudy, 40. Partly cloudy, 41. Partly cloudy, 42. Partly cloudy, 43. Partly cloudy, 44. Partly cloudy, 45. Partly cloudy, 46. Partly cloudy, 47. Partly cloudy, 48. Partly cloudy, 49. Partly cloudy, 50. Partly cloudy, 51. Partly cloudy, 52. 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EXTRACTS.

FUNCH TO THE PRIESTLY PAUL-PYPE:
Bah! 'Tis a lousy home, fool; a piece of work!
That Punch, as well as Red-soddo, fat would stick;
But, last post should wok fresh life from doubt;
"War the knife!" the bards must sing out.
Stand up, you Priestly Prys! Shan Rohan preaks,
Mock-monkish tricks, we look for from your ranks—
Maitres of course, as all familiar barks.
Or flagged with half-blanks score?

But when the gnats that poison poison too;
They must be crushed—and, Jack-pittats, master!

What poison worse than the foul canton's work?
Dropped in the grot, right the opening but!

Nor could wriggings, nor scrotic squirms,

Fenofordz can clear you; it would stir the blood

Even of Gallic, whom your nummades ink!

No more than puppet-postings, &c., &c.

The leaves of your limpions pleky

In block and white ones more at its foul work.

Hearts in illic favored more are not too weak,

Imaginations not too sweet. What then?

You'd peer and pry into the souls of men,

To entice uncleanliness out with smacks and sneaks;

Yok-poke and prap upon a childish's track;

For the snake's trail. In maiden minds you'd wake

Spectre more easy raised than baneful. Take

Your noisome human! Shan-Spiritual quota!

Must not he treated with our households' health?

We drown your crop of super-swift wealth;

Nor will we trust your fumbling hands to feel

About the rocks of life. Let Spirit deal!

With Spirit frankly in dry daylight. Learn—

That still our English natures weak and spry.

This feably inquisition of the flesh,

Whose prying serves no end but to amuck

Confessor and Confused in Soso's snare;

Stand aside, let us in the free Jumby's!

With bawdy broth to swadden cans again;

The place your presence taunts. 'Tis all in vain!

You'll burrow, molywot, in the dirt. Give over!

We will not have this basard-birth of Romeo;

Will come from the purity of home!

Or crush it, like a viper, at the door!

—Punch.

A COSSACK WEDDING.

The service for Whitehatty over, and the sanctuary doors closed, the business of the day began. The couple to be married advanced: the brides were closely veiled, and each bridegroom offered the end of a white linen scarf thrown over his heart, to his betrothed by this he led her to a small reading-desk in the centre of the church, before which the priest stood and intoned the prayers. Then each couple exchange words that those hands had been joined that they are not plighted to any other; then closed veils were placed on the heads of brides and bridegrooms, after which they emboomed, and now exchanged several times slowly round the church. The ceremony concluded by a few words of admonition from the priest; afterwards, the brides and their female companions returned quietly to the village, the bride and bridegroom separating at the church-door. The merry-making does not take place until the bride enters her husband's house at a wife, which event does not necessarily follow the church ceremony, but is often postponed to an indefinite period. The entrance of the bride into her husband's house is looked upon by the "little Russian peasant" as the real marriage, and is attended with rites and observances which have come down from times lost in the dim twilight of "long ago."

The day before the event is always a Saturday, and on that day a bright-coloured shawl or dress is sent by the bridegroom to his bride. The young girl, attired in her best, and her hair decked with flowers, goes from house to house through her village, accompanied by her young companions, inviting all to her wedding with the words, "My father, my mother, and I also ask you to come and join in our joy."

After saying this, she bows profoundly to the heads of the family, and goes her way. While she is thus engaged, the married women assemble in the houses of the bride and bridegroom's parents, and with singing and laughter, they make a large bridal-loaf, ornamented with the figures of birds, made of the dough of the loaf. After the loaf is baked, it is adorned with red ribbons, and wrapped in a fine white linen cloth, and placed on the top of a pile of black loaves in the centre of the table, just beneath the sacred images. By its side are two bottles filled with red wine tied together by ribbons of the same colour; instead of corks, the necks of the bottles are filled by bunches of flowers, red berries, and ears of corn. Two plates and two wooden spoons are tied together also by red ribbons, and put on the table beside the hotels.

The bridegroom spends the Saturday evening at the house of his betrothed, amid much gaiety, but neither the bridal-loaf, nor the bottle of wine are touched. On the next day (Sunday) all attend church. They all separate till the evening, when the bridegroom goes fetch his bride home. The bridegroom is attended by his youngest female relative, who follows him closely, carrying a large nosegay tied to a stick. Before he leaves the house he kneels to his mother for her blessing, and then, accompanied by his groomsmen, he mounts a cart drawn by gaily-decked horses. When they are on the point of starting, his mother, disguised in a large sheepskin and a hat, in which she is supposed to represent a bear, walks three times round the cart throwing to her son money, nuts, and oats.

When the bridegroom and his party arrive at the bride's house, she is not there. She is gone, they are told, to the house of a friend. They go in search of her, but she escapes and goes home by a circuitous way. On approaching her own home she sees her friend seated upon stools at the threshold, awaiting her return. She bows herself to the ground three times before them. They rise up to give her their blessing, giving her a kiss, saying, "We give you prosperity and happiness." A shawl is then thrown over her head to conceal her face, and she is placed at the table to await her husband, who, on his arrival, sits down by the side of his bride. A woman who is respected by both the families takes the stick to knock the nosegay in attached, and raises it aloft, making various figures and signs above the heads of the bride and bridegroom. After this the bride uncovers her head, and a handkerchief is held up by the four corners before the face of husband and wife; the father of the bride passes a glass filled with money behind the handkerchief which is taken by the bridegroom. Presents are distributed to the relations on both sides. Before supper commences the bridal cake is carried to the threshold of the door by the head of the family, who crossing himself, reverently turns to the assembly, saying, "As this bread is blessed, so may his coming among us be thrice blessed; and like this same bread, which is clear and all-sustaining, may the young love we give him be pure and upright." The cake is then cut up and distributed to all present.

The newly-married couple have not, however, any right to sup with the guests. They are conducted to another room, where the presents once more bless them both. Whilst the sword images are held over her head, the daughter kneels at their feet and says, "I thank you my father and my mother, for the bread, salt, and care to have received at your hands," then rising, she departs along with her husband to their new home, where his parents meet her at the door with a black loaf, an emblem of welcome amongst the Russians.

The young couple are placed for a few moments at the head of the table under the household images, that being the most sacred place of honour amongst their peasants. Afterwards they are led into an adjoining room, where the bride is dressed, and unveiled by the woman who has negotiated the marriage, and then left alone with her bridegroom. Later on the same woman attended by the groomsmen, return to the young wife to attire her in the married woman's garb. They order her to sing a song. The friends and relatives who are waiting in the next room, not seeing her appear, begin to make a great uproar, shouting in a loud voice, "Bring out our young wife! Let her go on here! Let us welcome her, and let us sing to her." The groomsman and the women, within pretend to deceive them by disguising someone else and presenting her to the company, but the relatives drive her from the room, crying, "That is not she! No, no, that is not our young wife! It is she! It is she! It is one young bride; the true one—the beautiful one! It is our young bride! Young wife, beautiful wife! Come and welcome to the home of thy husband!" Then drinking the contents of a tankard of wine, and getting numerous transcripts made, gave publicity to a generally received text of Aristotle. There seems to be good reason for believing that "Our Aristotle," as Grothe called him, in contradiction to the Aristotle of the Alexandrian Library, is none other than this recension of Andronicus. And this being the case, we may well reflect how great was the risk which these works incurred of being confounded to purstiful oblivion. A few years more in the cellar of St. Sophia, or

any one of a hundred other accidents which might have prevented these writings from getting into the reproductive and competitive hands of Tyrannion and Andronicus, would in all probability have made them as if they had never been. And thus that which was actually the chief intellectual food of men in the middle ages would have been withheld. Whether for better or worse, men's thoughts would have a different exercise and taken a different direction. Much of ecclesiastical history would have been changed. And many of the modes in which we habitually think and speak at the present day would have been different from what they are.—"Aristotle" by Sir Alexander Great, Bart., LL.D.

long stick with a red handkerchief flying at the end. Fain would I linger with the Russians whilst the halo of her bridehood still lingers round her, and before she has discovered that it was another worker rather than a loving heart which was needed in her new home, and before life has taught her the hard lessons of endurance and toil which moros lead overland the peasant's struggle for existence.—From "Among the Cossacks of the Don," by an English Lady, in *Temps de la Guerre*.

GENILEMEN IN YELLOW AND THEIR NESTS.

All boys know that the common wasp's nest is almost always under the earth, it is often the forsaker dwelling of a mole. It is round, and about 12 or 14 inches in diameter, with a zig-zag passage, about two feet long, leading to it. The interior consists of several layers of horizontal combs, made of immovable six-sided cells, intended to contain neither wax nor honey, but the future nests of the young wasps, through the successive stages of eggs, worms, and chrysalids. Wasps are very different from bees, in the formation of their nests; they collect nectar from the flowers to digest into wax, but with their strong jaws gnaw minute scraps of old wood, &c., which the labouring wasps form into a ductile paste with a glutinous substance from their own bodies. There are males, females, and neutrals among the wasps as well as the bees. The neutrals are the chief workers, though all lend a hand for the general welfare. Eight days after the eggs are deposited in the cells the grub is hatched, and when it grows large enough to fill its cell, it is transformed into a chrysalid. It then ceases to receive more food, spins a fine silken cover over its cell, and remains a chrysalis nine or ten days. After this it bites through the silk-bound door with its teeth, and comes out a full-blown wasp, ready to foraging with the others immediately, or finding out of the different hotbeds of wasp-life. About the beginning of October everything is changed in the hitherto peaceful, busy community. The wasps no longer search for food for the young ones, they even drag the grub out of their cells, and either kill them or leave them to the outside nest. If the nest be examined in November, not a single wasp will be found alive in it. The female or queen wasps return to a winter retreat in some old tree or wall; and in the spring become the founders of a new colony. The strange cruelty, as it seems at first sight, on the part of the old wasp is the most wonderful instinct; and, as a naturalist has well said, "It is the last effort of tender affection; and that the Creator, mindful of the happiness of his creatures, that they may suffer as little as possible, has endowed a part of the society with the wonderful instinct, which, before their own death, makes them the executioners of the rest." They are thus saved a lingering death when the cold weather sets in.—*Little Folks.*

EMBALMING THE DEAD.

Two instances only in Holy Scripture occur of embalming—Jacob and Joseph; and, as indeed is not at all impossible, the names of these two patriarchs still exist, their features, although blackened by bitumen and very shrivelled, would still carry the marked individuality which, no doubt distinguished them in life. Old Jacob, with his grey hairs brought down, now with sorrow to death, makes them the executioners of the rest.

The bridegroom spends the Saturday evening at the house of his betrothed, amid much gaiety, but neither the bridal-loaf, nor the bottle of wine are touched. On the next day (Sunday) all attend church. They all separate till the evening, when the bridegroom goes fetch his bride home. The bridegroom is attended by his youngest female relative, who follows him closely, carrying a large nosegay tied to a stick. Before he leaves the house he kneels to his mother for her blessing, and then, accompanied by his groomsmen, he mounts a cart drawn by gaily-decked horses. When they are on the point of starting, his mother, disguised in a large sheepskin and a hat, in which she is supposed to represent a bear, walks three times round the cart throwing to her son money, nuts, and oats.

When the bridegroom and his party arrive at the bride's house, she is not there. She is gone, they are told, to the house of a friend. They go in search of her, but she escapes and goes home by a circuitous way. On approaching her own home she sees her friend seated upon stools at the threshold, awaiting her return. She bows herself to the ground three times before them. They rise up to give her their blessing, giving her a kiss, saying, "We give you prosperity and happiness." A shawl is then thrown over her head to conceal her face, and she is placed at the table to await her husband, who, on his arrival, sits down by the side of his bride. A woman who is respected by both the families takes the stick to knock the nosegay in attached, and raises it aloft, making various figures and signs above the heads of the bride and bridegroom.

After supper commences the bridal cake is carried to the threshold of the door by the head of the family, who crossing himself, reverently turns to the assembly, saying, "As this bread is blessed, so may his coming among us be thrice blessed; and like this same bread, which is clear and all-sustaining, may the young love we give him be pure and upright." The cake is then cut up and distributed to all present.

The newly-married couple have not, however, any right to sup with the guests. They are conducted to another room, where the presents once more bless them both. Whilst the sword images are held over her head, the daughter kneels at their feet and says, "I thank you my father and my mother, for the bread, salt, and care to have received at your hands," then rising, she departs along with her husband to their new home, where his parents meet her at the door with a black loaf, an emblem of welcome amongst the Russians.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINERON FOR 22ND AUG., 1877.

CUTTING GOODS.

	WOOLLEN GOODS.
Blankets, 7 lbs. per pair.	\$7.70 to 9.00
Blankets, 9 lbs. per pair.	\$8.00 to 9.00
Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair.	\$8.20 to 9.50
Camlets, 3 lbs. per piece.	\$15.50 to 16.00
Camlets, 5 lbs. per piece.	\$18.50 to 17.00
Camlets, 6 lbs. per piece.	\$18.50 to 17.00
Camlets, 8 lbs. per piece.	\$18.50 to 17.00
Camlets, 10 lbs. per piece.	\$18.50 to 17.00
Chintz, per piece.	\$1.70 to 1.75
Clotz, per piece.	\$1.70 to 1.75
Dred Spotted Shirts, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.60
Dred Spotted Shirts, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.60
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece.	\$1.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 44 lbs., per piece.	\$1.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 50 lbs., per piece.	\$1.10 to 2.15
Grey Shirts, 7 lbs. per piece.	\$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirts, 8 lbs. per piece.	\$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirts, 9 lbs. per piece.	\$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirts, 10 lbs. per piece.	\$1.45 to 1.70
Iron, Mill Board, per piece.	\$2.37 to 2.40
Iron, Hoop, per piece.	\$2.50 to 2.55
Iron, Hoop, per piece.	\$2.50 to 2.55
Leads, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 100 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 120 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 140 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 160 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 180 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 200 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 220 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 240 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 260 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 280 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 300 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 320 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 340 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 360 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 380 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 400 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 420 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 440 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 460 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 480 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 500 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 520 yards, per piece.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Linen, 5	